HANHEAL

FACIAL REJUVENATION

The future of skin rejuvenation is here with the introduction of Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation.

What is Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation?

Scientists have found that when a healthy cell sends an exosome to an unhealthy cell, the damaged cell begins to repair and regenerate. The exosomes in Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation help skin cells regenerate faster so you can look and feel years younger. Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation ingredients derived from human cells improve skin condition, make it supple and hydrated.

How it works?

Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation is involved in signaling between cells and promote cell proliferation and activity, thereby enhancing the regeneration and activity of various human tissues caused by aging. Simply put, exosomes are messengers that transmit regeneration-related signals to various tissues in our body.

Benefits of Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation

Exosomal facial rejuvenation can increase skin collagen in treated areas up to six times as well as increase elastin levels by up to 300%.

Increasing the level of collagen and elastin provide

Who can benefit from Hanheal Exosome Facial rejuvenation?

Anyone experiencing any of the following skin concerns can greatly benefit from our innovative Hanheal Exosome facial rejuvenation.

- Acne
- Wrinkles that have not disappeared with other treatments
- Flabbiness of the skin
- Sun damaged
- Age spots
- Uneven texture or enlarged pores

Mode of application

Open the aluminum cap and remove the rubber plug before use.
Add the solvent vial to the dry vial to melt the lyophilized exosomes. So the effect will be doubly!

Needle size	30Gx4, 32Gx4, 0.3x13
Injection technique	Nappage, Micropapular (Dermapen, Mesoscooter)
Volume per injection	0.1 ml
Total volume	5.0 ml
Depth of injection	0.25 – 2 ml

- If the lid is not open, then you can store in the refrigerator for another month.

Precautions

- Consult with a specialist if there are any abnormal symptoms or side effects such as erythema, edema, swelling, papules or itching when using product or after use on the area to be used by direct sunlight.
- Do not use on the eczema, wounded area or dermatitis.
- Precautions for storage and handling
  - Keep out of reach of children
  - Store away from direct sunlight

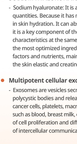
Package

- Ampoule 5ml x 5vial
- Dry Ampoule 100mg x 5vial

Composition & Basic concept

Liquid

Purified Water, Sodium Chloride, Sodium Hyaluronate, Adenosine, Niacinamide, Maltodextrin, Sodium Citrate, Hydrolyzed Collagen, Panthenol, Thiamine Hydrochloride, Tranexamic Acid, Ascorbyl Glucoside, Ascorbic Acid, Citric Acid, Sodium DNA, Biotin, Glutathione, Glucose, Glycerin, Isoleucine, Valine, Threonine, Cyanocobalamin, Proline, Lysine, Glycine, Histidine, Cysteine, Alanine, Methionine, Tryptophan, Glutamine, Serine, Tyrosine, Copper-1 Tripeptide, Arginine, Glutamic Acid, Leucine, Aspartic Acid, Phenylalanine, Asparagine.



Freeze-dried powder

Sodium Hyaluronate,
Pluripotent cell culture exosome induced by human skin fibroblasts.

- **SODIUM HYALURONATE**
  - Sodium hyaluronate: It is a biosynthetic natural substance that is present in the skin in large quantities. Because it has many hydroxyl groups, it is a hydrophilic substance and plays a role in skin hydration. It can absorb and store 1,000 times its own weight in moisture, which is why it is a key component of the skin, also called a natural moisturizer. Hyaluronic acid has two characteristics at the same time: fast moisture delivery and strong moisture retention, so it is the most optimized ingredient for skin hydration. It is involved in the storage of cell growth factors and nutrients, maintaining the distance between cells and diffusion, thereby making the skin elastic and creating volume.
- **Multipotent cellular exosomes induced by human dermal fibroblasts**
  - Exosomes are vesicles secreted by cells, derived from specific intracellular organelles called polycystic bodies and released from cells. It is secreted by various cells such as lymphocytes, cancer cells, platelets, macrophages, nerve cells and epithelial cells, and is present in body fluids such as blood, breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, ascitic fluid, etc. It plays a role in the control of cell proliferation and differentiation, apoptosis and angiogenesis, as well as in the induction of intercellular communication.